

OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Henderson.
Superior Court,
Term, 1914.
Nannie J. Mitchell,
vs.
John W. Mitchell.
Of Service of Summons by Pub-
lication.
Defendant above named will take
an action entitled as above
commenced in the Superior
Court of Henderson county, North Car-
olina, to dissolve the bonds of matri-
mony existing between the plaintiff
and defendant, and for a decree for an
absolute divorce because of fornication
and adultery on the part of the
defendant, and the said defendant will
take notice that he is required
to appear at the term of the Superior
Court said county to be held on the
Monday before the first Monday
of January, 1914, at the court
house of said county in Henderson
county, North Carolina, and answer or
show cause to the complaint in said action,
plaintiff will apply to the court
for relief demanded in said com-
plaint.

C. M. PACE,
C. S. C. of Henderson County.
Claude M. Pace,
C. S. C. Henderson County.
Justice and Michael Schenck,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.
On the 6th day of May, 1910,
Roper, and C. E. Roper, Executor
of the last will and testament of
L. Roper, L. K. Roper and Wife
Roper, executed a deed in trust to
the undersigned Trustee to secure a
loan of the sum of \$3,200.00 which
is of record in Book 26
of the records of Mort-
gage Deeds in Trust for Hender-
son county; and whereas default has
been made in the payment of said
loan and whereas the cestui que trust-
ee called upon the undersigned
Trustee to satisfy said debt
interest, cost and expenses;
Therefore, by virtue of the pow-
er contained in said Deed in Trust,
undersigned will on Monday the
12th day of December, 1913, at 12
o'clock, offer for sale at public out-
let the Court House door of Hen-
derson county, to the highest bidder,
all the lands conveyed by
said in Trust, which are bounded
as follows:
Known as the Grumley tract,
described in a deed from Emma
Grumley to F. A. Roper, re-
corded in Book 50 at page 21 of the
records of deeds for Henderson Coun-
ty, containing about 100 acres, and
the tract upon which is located
her residence and hotel.
Known as the Kate Waites
tract, described in a deed from
Waites to F. A. Roper, recorded
in Book 56 at page 630 of the records,
containing 111 acres more or less
which has been sold off about
to Owenby and 15 acres to
Roper.
Known as the King land fully
described in deed from G. K. King
to Roper, recorded in Book 60 at
page 118 of said records, containing 118
acres which has been sold off to
Dave Huat.
Known as the DeSaussure
tract, described in a deed from
DeSaussure to F. A. Roper, re-
corded in Book 57 at page 456 of said
records, containing 34 acres, from
has been sold off 14 acres to
Simmon.
Known as the G. K. King
tract, described in a deed from
King to F. A. Roper, recorded in
Book 60 at page 115 of said records,
containing 18 acres.
The 26th of November, 1913.
W. A. SMITH,
Trustee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.
On the 22d day of Decem-
ber, 1913, J. P. Israel and wife Anna-
bel, executed to the Wanteska Trust &
Banking company, a mortgage
on the lands hereinafter described to
secure a note for \$1,000.00, of even
said mortgage, which note be-
came due and payable twelve months
after date of same and which mort-
gage is duly recorded in the office
of the Register of Deeds for Hender-
son county, in Mortgage Book No. 33
at page 67; and whereas default has
been made in the payment of said
note and whereas the undersigned,
Bank & Trust company is the
owner of the Wanteska Trust &
Banking company and is now the own-
er of the note and mortgage, therefore
the power contained in
said mortgage, the undersigned will
on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 1 o'clock P.
M. offer for sale at public
outlet to the highest bidder for cash,
all the lands conveyed by said mort-
gage, so much thereof as may be
necessary to satisfy said note with in-
terest and expenses, which lands
are bounded and described as follows:
In the township of Henderson-

ville, county of Henderson and State
of North Carolina:
Tract One. Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
11 and 13 of the Overlook property,
as surveyed and subdivided by S. J.
Justice, civil engineer, as shown on
plat made by said S. J. Justice, record-
ed in the office of the Register of Deeds
for Henderson county in Book 61 at
page 208 of the records of deeds for
said county to which reference is here-
by made.
Tract Two. That tract of land con-
veyed by T. G. Barker and wife to J.
P. Israel and described as follows:
Beginning at a stake, the North East
corner of a 6 3-4 acre tract sold by
Theodore G. Barker and wife to Anna-
bel Israel, in the original Barker and
M. S. McDowell line, and runs with
said line. South 46 1-2 deg. East 26
poles to a stake and point; thence
South 45 deg. West 43 poles to a stake
on the South bank of Bats Fork canal;
thence up said canal South 64 deg.
East 15 poles to a stake; thence South
45 deg. West 25 1-2 poles to a stake on
the North bank of Mud Creek canal;
thence down the canal North 44 1-2
deg. West 40 poles and 20 links to An-
nabel's line; thence with her line
North 45 deg. East poles to the be-
ginning, containing 12 acres and 25
poles more or less.
Tract Three. That tract of land de-
scribed in deed from S. J. Justice, Com-
missioner to Dovie L. Israel, as record-
ed in Book 36 at page 192 of the re-
cords of deeds for Henderson county
and more particularly described as
follows:
Lying on the East side of Clear
Creek road, adjoining the lands of
Major Barker, R. I. Grant, et al, be-
ginning at a small red oak, corner of
lots No. 19 and 20, conveyed to R. I.
Grant and runs with the line of lot No.
20, South 42 1-2 deg. West 36 poles to
a stake in Major Barker's line; thence
with his line North 46 1-2 deg. West
64 poles to a stake in the Clear Creek
road; thence with said road North 64
deg. West 45 poles to a stake in the
forks of the road; thence South 40 deg.
East 18 poles to the beginning, con-
taining 13 7-8 acres more or less.
Tract Four. That tract of land de-
scribed in deed from Theodore G. Barker
and wife to Annabel Israel, as record-
ed in Book 44 at page 364 of the re-
cords of deeds for Henderson county
and more particularly described as fol-
lows:
Beginning at a stake in Clear Creek
road, in the center of the Long bridge
and running with said road as follows:
North 13 1-2 deg. East 4 1-2 poles to a
stake; thence North 65 deg. East
16 poles to a stake; thence North 22
deg. East 16 poles to a stake; thence
North 45 1-2 deg. East 10 poles to a
stake; thence North 65 deg. East
26 1-2 poles to a stake in T. G. Barker's
line, J. P. Israel's corner; thence
with Israel's line South 46 1-2 deg.
East 36 1-3 poles to a stake in said
line; thence South 45 deg. West 44
poles to a stake in Mud Creek canal;
thence down said canal North 44 1-2
deg. West 25 1-2 poles to the be-
ginning, containing 15 acres.
Tract Five. That tract of land de-
scribed in a deed from Theodore G.
Barker and wife to Annabel Israel, as
recorded in Book 53 at page 516 of the
records of deeds for Henderson county
and more particularly described as fol-
lows:
Beginning at a stake the South
East corner of a 15 acre tract of land
conveyed by the party of the first part
to the party of the second part, by
deed recorded in Book 44 at page 364
of the records of deeds for Henderson
county and runs South 46 1-2 deg. East
16 2-3 poles to a stake in original
Barker and McDowell line; thence
South 45 deg. West 44 poles to a street;
thence crossing street same course 30
feet; thence same course 6 poles to
Bats Fork Canal; thence same course
14 poles to Mud Creek canal; thence
North 44 1-2 deg. West 16 2-3 poles
with the canal to the South West cor-
ner of the 15 acre tract above men-
tioned; thence North with the line of
said lot 45 deg. East about 64 poles to
the beginning, containing 6 3-4 acres
more or less.
All the lands of which the said J. P.
Israel was the owner at the time of
his death will be sold first, and if said
lands are not sufficient to satisfy said
indebtedness, then all, or so much of
the other lands above described as may
be necessary to satisfy said indebted-
ness will be sold.
This the 3rd day of December, 1913.
First Bank & Trust Company,
Mortgagee.
Smith & Shipman,
Attorneys. 12-4-5tc
Your legal documents like deeds,
deeds in trust, mortgages, etc., can be
conveniently and accurately made on
blank forms at Democrat-Hustler office
For a friend or relative at a dis-
tance nothing would be more appre-
ciate as a Christmas gift than a sub-
scription to the Hustler-Democrat.
Fresh supply of deeds, mortgages
and other blanks at Democrat-Hustler
office.

CHRISTMAS SURPRISE
By THOMAS L. MASSON.
WANT you to prom-
ise me that you
won't give me any
Christmas present
this year." Mrs.
Whittier looked at
her husband em-
phatically. "I mean
it," she asserted.
"Absolutely."
"And you won't
give me any?" re-
plied Whittier ex-
perimentally.
"Positively. Now
is it understood?"
Whittier, who
was just going out, shut the door,
came back, and sat down in front of
his wife.
"My dear girl," he said, "I am glad
that you have brought this up, because
we may as well settle it now as at any
other time. You know that for years
we have been doing this sort of thing
every Christmas. About this time we
both declare that we won't give each
other anything; then, just before
Christmas, we sneak out, and each of
us buys the other a present. This year
it will be the same. We will promise
faithfully not to do it; but, just as sure
as fate, we shall break our word."
"In view of this alarming fact, that
we are apparently the slaves of a
yearly habit, what have you to sug-
gest?"
"Simply this—that we each of us
agree now to buy the other a present."
"I know that you will get me some-
thing I don't want!"
"And I know that you will do the
same; but isn't that what we have
been doing all along?"
"Then I don't see that we have
gained anything."
"Haven't we? Why not? Aren't we
doing it openly? Think of the moral
uplift!"
Mrs. Whittier shook her head.
"I don't agree with you," she said.
"I think it would be much better for
us to select ourselves the presents we
want. If you like, you can come with
me while I get mine."
"Nonsense! That won't do at all. It
is absolutely necessary for us to carry
out the element of surprise. There is
some speaking, contemptible trait in
human nature which makes us want,
once a year, to surprise others. That
is at the basis of all Christmas giving.
It's a kind of impulsive, irresponsible
attitude which impels us to buy some-
thing that we delude ourselves into
believing the recipient is crazy for;
while all the time we ought to know
that it's probably the last thing on
earth he or she wants. Would you rob
us both of this fiendish pleasure?
Never! The only thing to do is to be
natural. I therefore announce to you
that I am going to surprise you with
a present; and you must promise to
do the same with me."
Mrs. Whittier considered.
"Well," she said at last, "I suppose
that is really the best thing for us
to do, and I hereby agree to do it."
When Christmas
eve came, there-
fore—the time
when the Whittiers were accustomed
to "spring" their annual surprises—
each of them bore that perfectly con-
fident and identically joyful air which
usually preceded the presentation of
something we think the other person
has been longing for.
Whittier advanced with a smile.
"My dear," he said, "I have the sur-
prise of a lifetime for you."
"Oh, do tell me!" said Mrs. Whittier,
with a hypocritical air of gaiety and
anticipation, although inwardly she
shrank from the ordeal. "I know it is
something that I want!"
"What do you suppose it is?" her
husband cheerfully inquired.
"Haven't the last idea."
"Well—it is—it is—guess!"
"Oh, I couldn't! Tell me, quick!"
"Well, it's absolutely nothing. Now,
isn't that a surprise?"
Mrs. Whittier burst into tears.
"You horrid thing!" she exclaimed.
"I shall never forgive you!"
"But—"
"Don't you know that it isn't the
value of the thing. I might not have
liked it; but the thought that you had
tried to please me would have been
everything. I didn't do that to you!"
Whittier, beside himself with sudden
remorse, sprang to her side.
"I was only joking," he exclaimed
breathlessly. "Honest, I was only jok-
ing. What have you got for me?"
She drew from a neighboring closet
a dressing-sack, over which Whittier
went into raptures, all the time feeling
like a criminal. Then, with a solemn
air, he drew from his pocket a twenty-
dollar bill.
"If you don't like it," he said, "you
can exchange it for something else."
Mrs. Whittier shook her head.
"You didn't intend to give it to me,
and I'm not going to take it now," she
said. "It was an afterthought."
"But—"
She folded it up and put it back into
his waistcoat pocket.
"I'll forgive you this time," she
smiled; "but remember, my dear, that
it is very much better to go on year
after year giving each other things
that we don't want than to attempt to
break up an old habit; which, after all,
foolish as it seems, is founded upon a
genuine human sentiment."
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**SOME SELECTIONS IN
COLLARS AND JABOTS**
By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
There are so many designs in neck-
wear to choose from! Here are a few
of them which are so faithfully pic-
tured by the camera that it seems al-
most unnecessary to describe them.
They set forth some of the attractive
styles that the season has brought into
vogue.
The berthas and collars combined,
made of net and lace, are among the
most popular of styles. Plain or dot-
ted net alone, or net combined with
shadow lace, makes the body of the
collar and fichu as a rule.
Plaitings are usually of net and are
unhemmed on many of the fichues.
The finest and airiest of machine made
laces, as white as snow, in shadow lace
and other patterns, make it possible
to produce these neck-pieces at a trifle
of cost.
For wear with either dresses or
coats the sailor collar with fichu ends
is made in the designs pictured here.
Plain fine net is liked for edging the
all-over lace. It is used as a flat bind-
ing in place of a hem and the addition
of a fine cord of silk make an elegant
finish at the top of the binding.
Little buttons, nearly always cov-
ered with silk, are liked on neckwear
and they appear in all the designs.
Two jabots with silk turn-over col-
lars are handsome designs for older
women. These collars are boned at
the sides and often adorned with small
sparkling rhinestone buttons or silk-
covered buttons matching the collar.
Laces and nets are used for the jabots
and when very sheer the plaitings are
made double—that is, one falling over
another, as shown in the picture.
High, close-fitting collars of net and
lace are liked by young people. They
are easy to make and a small bit of
net and lace will furnish material for
any one of a number of designs. They
are usually finished with a tiny cravat
bow of velvet or silk ribbon. Buttons,
too, play a part in their make-up.
Such collars should be boned at the
sides and back. They fasten either
with tiny hooks and eyes or beauty
pins.
Very elegant little cravats of velvet
ribbon serve as a background for me-
dallions of hand-crocheted lace. These
are worn by all the grown-ups, young
or old, and make most acceptable
Christmas gifts. The medallions are
in the Irish lace patterns and very dur-
able. They will outwear the bit of vel-
vet, and stand laundering week in and
out. The same medallions may be
tacked to cravats of different colors
from time to time. Bright green vel-
vet ribbon, black and also vivid red
are favorite just now.
Small flat cravat bows of silk are
liked. They serve as a background
for the new brooches and bar pins in
novelty jewelry.
Neckwear will help out the Christ-
mas shopper and any one who has
time to make up these attractive fin-
ishing touches to the toilette at home
will be able to gladden many hearts at
Christmas time with little expenditure
of money.
PICTURE FRAMES OF CRETONNE.
Picture frames are cut out of heavy
cardboard and covered with cretonne.
The back is covered with a strong,
plain paper. Rings are added by
which to hang them, or they may be
made with a support, hinged to the
back by means of a pasted bit of cloth,
like an easel.

**SILOS GROWING INTO
THE FARMER'S FAVOR**
Silage is Recognized as Best and
Cheapest Form of Roughage for
Cattle and Sheep.
Dr. C. D. Lowe, assistant live stock
agent of the Southern railway was in
Hendersonville last week in the in-
terest of some live stock, silos, etc.,
at which time he stated that the silo is
rapidly growing into favor with the
farmers and that during the past
year a large number had been built
in Western North Carolina.
He advises the farmers to build
silos, and would be glad to take the
matter up personally with them while
traveling through this section. He
can be reached by addressing him at
Morristown, Tenn.
With reference to the silo the fol-
lowing from the Progressive Farmer,
contributed by Prof. J. W. Ridgeway,
College Station, Texas, will probably
be of interest to those contemplating
the erection of silos:
While the silo has been used for
the past 15 or 20 years with success,
in the Eastern and Western States,
the idea was prevalent that they
would not prove a success in the
South because of the extreme warmth
which would be conducive to unsat-
isfactory fermentations. This idea
has, of course, been proved imagi-
nary and the silo has come to the
South to stay.
The losses in siloing depend largely
upon the condition of the crop at
the time of siloing, the method of
putting the crop into silo, and the
construction of the silo. Any condi-
tion that provides for the admission
of air, either through the walls of
the silo or by large air space between
the cut material, would encourage
fermentation and increase the loss.
The loss is found to be vary from 5
to 15 per cent.
Generally speaking, crops should
be put into the silo in as mature a
condition as possible, as this assures
a maximum amount of dry matter
per acre. If too dry, however, the
cut material will not pack sufficiently
to exclude the air between the par-
ticles and the silage will "dry rot"
or decay. Silage should be cut in
one-half inch lengths, if possible, as
this assures good packing. The
knives should be kept good and sharp
so as to make a good clean cut with a
minimum amount of power. The cut
material should be equally distribu-
ted over the silo and should be pack-
ed thoroughly, especially around the
edges. As many as four men should
be kept in a silo during filling when
the silo is over 16 feet in diameter.
Silage is a bulky feed containing
from 60 to 80 per cent of water and
for this reason is not especially
adapted to animals with single stom-
achs, as the horse and the hog; but
is especially good for ruminants, as
their digestive system is so construct-
ed that they can handle this kind of
feed. As a condimental, however,
silage has a place in the ration of the
horse, but it should not be depended
upon for supplying exclusively the
necessary nutriment in the ration of
a work horse. Fed two or three
times weekly it will keep the horse
in condition, just as a few hours run
in a good pasture will; and for young
horses that are not at steady work
silage may constitute the bulk of the
ration.
Silage is pre-eminently a feed for
dairy cows, as some form of succulent
feed is necessary in the ration of a
dairy cow if she is to produce a max-
imum amount of milk. This is forc-
ibly illustrated, as every dairyman
knows, by the fact that cows produce
more milk when on a good pasture
than when they are fed a dry ration,
even tho the dry ration may contain
all of the necessary nutriment for the
milk production. Cows fed on silage
will digest and assimilate more grain
feed than cows fed on dry roughness
because the acid in the silage has an
appetizing effect and keeps the diges-
tive system in good condition. As
feed for milk production, silage has
its greatest value in the summer
when the pastures are dry and no
other succulent feed is available.
A summary of experiments demon-
strating the value of silage for dairy
cows would indicate that: (1) there
is a net saving of \$5 per acre in feed-
ing corn as a silage plant cured dry,
(2) that silage will increase the flow
of milk on an average of 14 per cent

and (3) that it will reduce the cost
of the production of milk nearly 40
per cent.
There are various types and kinds
of silos on the market and various
types and kinds that can be construc-
ted on the farm. Under certain con-
ditions it would be advisable to pur-
chase one of the "ready-made" silos,
under other conditions one of the
"home-made" silos would probably
be best. I shall attempt to outline
what constitutes an ideal or perfect
silo, and from this each man can de-
cide on the type best suited to his
condition and needs.
The foundation of the silo is impor-
tant in that it is largely responsible
for the stability of the silo. Especial-
ly is this true of the heavy-walled
silos, such as the concrete or stone.
The foundation is usually construct-
ed of concrete and should be amply
strong to take care of the weight of
the wall and the pressure of the sil-
lage. Usually for any of the wooden
silos a foundation eight inches thick
and extending about 12 inches below
and ten inches above the level of the
ground will meet all requirements.
For any of the heavy-walled silos the
foundation should be at least 12 inches
thick, and if is not placed on a good
firm sub-soil, 14 to 16 inches is better.
If a good clay sub-soil can be reach-
ed at a depth of two, three, or even
four feet it is advisable to excavate
to that depth for the foundation of
the heavy silos.
The walls of a perfect silo should
be: First, efficient, that is, they should
be water and air-tight so as to retain
the moisture and exclude the air.
They should be smooth enough to
permit even, easy settling of the sil-
age, and stout enough to withstand
the bursting pressure; second, the
structure should be storm proof,
should withstand the elements of de-
cay, and if possible fire-proof; third,
ease of construction, the ideal silo re-
quires a minimum of special material
and a minimum of skilled labor;
fourth, cheapness, the other things
being equal, the best silo is the one
that costs the least.
I do not believe that a top on a
top on a silo is a necessity unless it
is where heavy snows are common,
top only adds to the appearance of
the silo and protects the feeder from
disagreeable weather while throwing
the silage out. These are its chief
advantages, and the silage will keep
as well in a silo without a top as it
will in one that has a top.
**RED CROSS SEALS ON SALE
IN HENDERSON COUNTY.**
By Small Purchases Costing a Few
Cents the Fight Against Tuber-
culosis Will be Assisted.
Arrangements have been made
through Miss Sample for the sale of
Red Cross seals in Hendersonville and
community this year, the purpose of
these sales being to aid in the warfare
against the great white plague.
These seals at a very nominal cost
can be found at each of the drug
stores of Hendersonville and at Haw-
kins' and Glenn's jewelry stores, Miss
Woodall's, the book store, Baker's art
gallery, the Ideal cafe, the Bee Hive,
Goodman's store at Flat Rock and
Devenport's store at Horse Shoe.
This campaign for money in small
contributions from a penny up is be-
ing waged all over the country with
the view to raising a nice fund for as-
sisting in the fight against the rav-
ages of tuberculosis. The seals are
purchased and placed on Christmas
packages each year and as the cost
of the seals is very small the sales are
large, thus aiding in a very worthy
cause.
Arrangements have been made for
the arrival of these seals in Hender-
sonville this week and they will be on
sale at the places above named.
WHY A HORSE'S TAIL IS GOOD.
Farm and Fireside says: "In cold
rains do not tie up the horse's tail
The long tail prevents the water from
running down the inside of his legs,
and keeps off a current of air from
his belly."
Your legal documents like deeds,
deeds in trust, mortgages, etc., can be
conveniently and accurately made on
blank forms at Democrat-Hustler office

A NEW DEPARTURE
BLOMBERG'S
Toys and Sporting goods exclusively. Cigars and tobacco discon-
tinued. The largest and handsomest store in these lines in the State.
"MEET ME AT BLOMBERG'S TOYLAND."
Do not fail to visit me when in Asheville at the same old place.
L. BLOMBERG, Proprietor
17 Patton Avenue. Asheville, N. C.